Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 7, line 6, with the following amended paragraph:

-- The object according to the present invention is met by an irradiation device for therapeutic and cosmetic purposes, including at least one optical radiation source which generates a first irradiance of at least 20 mW/cm^2 in the wavelength range of 400-440 and generates a second irradiance in the wavelength range of 300-400 of less than 21% of the first irradiance. The surprising activity of the radiation on the T cells in the range from 400 - 440 nm has made it possible to create an irradiation device for the treatment of primary T cell mediated skin disorders which on the one hand makes it possible to treat skin disorders which it has scarcely been possible to treat previously, such as lichen ruber, and on the other hand, since the carcinogenicity is lower by powers of 10 compared to UVA, also allows children to be treated. Its efficacy has already been impressively confirmed in clinical trials. In these trials, the test subjects were treated with irradiation doses of between 10 and 200 ~~joules/cm^2~~ joules, a preferred irradiation dose being 50 ~~J/cm^2~~ J in the wavelength range from 400 - 440 nm. Therefore, a further surprising effect is that a therapeutic effect is established even at 8% compared to the irradiation doses which have previously be prescribed. Consequently, it is possible to achieve lower irradiances, on the one hand, and shorter treatment times, on the other hand. Furthermore, it has been found that, unlike the 15 appointments which were previously required, even 3-5 days of treatment are sufficient, and according to information given by the patients a noticeable improvement occurred even after the first treatment. The area of the patient which is to be irradiated is at a distance of between 0.2 and 3 m from the irradiation device. –

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8, line 23, with the following amended paragraph:

-- With an administered radiation dose of 50 ~~J/cm²~~ J in the wavelength range from 400 - 440 nm, the radiation dose in the UVB range fluctuated between 25 - 150 ~~mJ/cm²~~ mJ. Despite these fluctuation bands, the UVB doses administered as a result lie considerably below the radiation doses from conventional UVB therapeutic techniques, which use starting doses of 200 mJ and increase to 800 ~~mJ/cm²~~ mJ over the course of several weeks of treatment. The same applies, to a much greater extent, for the UVA ranges around 364 nm. However, it is impossible to rule out the possibility of small proportions of the UVB range around 313 nm having a synergistic effect on therapy in the wavelength range from 400 - 440 nm. This is currently the subject of further clinical trials, in which the effect and, if appropriate, thresholds for the irradiance and/or radiation dose for the 313 nm wavelength are to be determined. The same applies in a corresponding way to the UVA elements, although a synergistic effect can most likely be ruled out in this case. --